FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1842. [NO. 1294.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as Executrix of James H. Hooper, dec'd, will offer for Sale, at Public Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1842, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit:

38 Negroes, consisting of men, women and children. Among them are several valuable house servants, one Carpenter, one Blacksmith, and several boys and girls from 10 to 18 years of age.

ALSO, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE.

One Wagon and Gear for 2 Horses.
One Pannel Gig and Harness.
Ploughs, Harrow, and other Farming utensils.
One Pew in St. John's Church.
Two Pews in the Presbyterian Church.
One fine toned Piano.
One Harmonican.
One double barrelled Fowling Piece and Case.
One case superior Rifle Barrelled Pistols.
Four Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

Together with a great variety of other articles not enumerated.

The Sale will commence on the 12th, and be continued from day to day, until the whole is disposed of.

The Negroes will be sold at the Town House, and the Furniture and other Personal Property, will be sold at the late Dwelling House.

The whole will be sold on a liberal credit, for bonds with approved security, and will be made known on the day of Sale.

MARGARET S. HOOPER,
Executrix of J. H. Hooper, dec'd.
Fayetteville, March 15, 1842. 93ts

FOR SALE.

My Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, adjoining the residence of Mr. H. L. Myrover. It is enclosed by a good fence, and is in the neighborhood of a good spring.

F. W. SILER.
March 11, 1842. 93 2wpd

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1842.
Hardy Morgan vs. George Hearne.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on his undivided interest in the Lands belonging to the Estate of Ebenezer Hearne, dec'd, 200 acres on Uharrie River, 150 acres on Indian Ridge, 200 acres on McLane's Creek, 196 acres on ditto, it being the whole of his interest in said Hearne's Lands;—And Littleton Harris summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Hearne, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the last Monday in February, 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.
[96-6t.—Printer's fee $4 20.]

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.
March 8, 1842.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.
March 8, 1842. 92tf

MILL STONES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, some first rate MILL STONES, which he will warrant to be a good article. They can be purchased on a credit, until tried and proved, and if not first rate, can be returned free of charge.

By writing to me I will haul them any distance under one hundred miles, at a reasonable rate for hauling.

STEPHEN DAVIS.
Near Carthage, Moore County, N. C. } 92-3w
March 8, 1842.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
EQUITY OFFICE, MARCH 7, 1842.

Alexander McLennon *against* John L. Bethea, Administrator, and others.

UPON affidavit of the Plaintiff in this cause, it appears that Lewis Robeson and Pensey Robeson, two of the Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, but are citizens of the State of Tennessee. They are, therefore, hereby required to make their personal appearance at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, &c.

92-6w] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 23d, 1842.

SAMUEL REEVES of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having, on the twenty-second day of February filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Samuel Reeves be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 23d, 1842.

DAVID KERNS of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said David Kerns be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 24th, 1842.

CHARLES N. FENNELL of Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Charles N. Fennell be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 25th, 1842.

JAMES B. CARVER of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said James B. Carver be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 26th, 1842.

JOEL JOYNER, Jun'r, of Sampson County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Joel Joyner, Jun'r be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

JAMES L. LONG of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said James L. Long be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

DUNCAN T. PATTERSON of Sampson County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Duncan T. Patterson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

JOSEPH G. MOORE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Joseph G. Moore be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

DANIEL MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Daniel Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL be published at this Office on Saturday next, the Rules and Regulations, Table of Fees, and Forms of Application, &c. in Bankruptcy, in the District Court for North Carolina. Price 25 cents. *Feb'y 16.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

AMOS BRIDGES of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Amos Bridges be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

JOHN PHILLIPS of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said John Phillips be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
MARCH 7, 1842.

JOHN COLE of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said John Cole be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
93] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

BANKRUPTCY.

I FEEL it my duty once more to give warning to Petitioners and their Counsel, under the Bankrupt Law. *Form* they probably think a very little thing; but a few failures for want of form may convince them that it is essential to the proper execution of the law. The Pamphlet containing my Rules and Regulations, I again say, is for sale, at 25 cents each by Mr. Hale of this town. And I respectfully ask the Editors of papers throughout the State, if they are not willing to do good service to a large but indigent class of our community by giving currency to this communication in their journals?

H. POTTER, District Judge.
Fayetteville, March 8, 1842.

REFINED LOAF SUGAR.

40 BBLS. and 5 boxes REFINED SUGAR, Loaf crushed and powdered, from the Boston Sugar Refinery, for sale on account of the Manufacturers, at very low prices, by

BROWN & DE ROSSET.
Wilmington, Feb'y 2, 1842. 88-cow5w

PIERSON & HUBBARD,
Drapers and Tailors,

HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ready-made Linen, &c.

☞ All Work done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and in the most fashionable style.

Constantly on hand, READY-MADE CLOTHING. All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

V. R. PIERSON,
GEO. D. HUBBARD.
March 5, 1842. 92tf

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST, on Sunday evening last, between Fayetteville and Autry's, on the Northington Ferry road, an old red POCKET BOOK, containing $28 in money, viz: five $5 bills, and one $3 bill, all of Cape Fear and Bank of State notes. A generous reward will be given for the recovery of the money.

DAVID WALKER.
March 8, 1842. 92-3w

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.
E. W. DENNING

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*
December 13, 1841. 80tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee.
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 14, 1842. 89tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.
February 7, 1842. 80tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

House Carpentering.

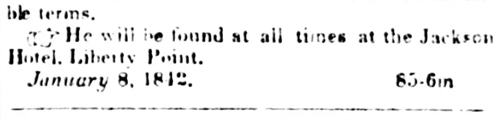
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are duly finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

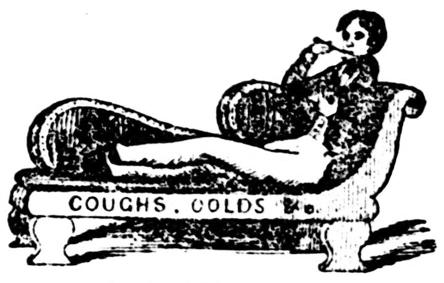
He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 55tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.



COUGHS, COLDS &c.

WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM,
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE,

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89 3m

SWAIM'S PANACEA.
For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,
THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by
E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.
September 18, 1841. 68tf

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians,—for sale by E. J. HALE.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,
CONCLUDED.

The next resolution I have proposed to the consideration of the Senate is this:

Resolved, That the provision in the act of the extra session for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than twenty per cent., ought to be repealed.

Now, according to the calculations I have made, the repeal of the clause in question and the recall of the proceeds of the sales of public lands from the States, even if made, will not dispense with the necessity of a great increase in the existing rate of taxation. I have shown that a duty of thirty per cent. will not be too much to furnish the requisite amount of revenue for a just and economical administration of the Government. And how much of that rate will be reduced should you add to the revenue from imports the million and a half (which was the amount realized the last year) derived from sales of the public domain? It will be but the difference between 30 and about 28½. For since 30 per cent. yields a revenue of twenty-six millions, one per cent. will bring about $900 000; and every million of dollars derived from the lands will reduce your taxation on imports only $900 000, if you get a million and a half from the lands, it will reduce the taxes only from 30 to 28½ per cent.; or if you get three millions, as some gentlemen insist will be the case, then you will save taxes in the amount of the difference between 30 per cent. and about 27 per cent. This will be the whole extent of benefit derived from this land fund, which some Senators have supposed would be so abundant as to relieve us from all necessity of additional taxation at all. I put it, then, to every Senator, no matter whether he was opposed to the land bill or not, whether he is willing, for the sake of this trifling difference between 30 and 28½ per cent. or between 30 and 27 per cent. to disturb a great momentous and perplexing subject of our national policy, which is now settled, and thereby show such an example of instability in legislation as will be exhibited by the fact of unsettling so great a question within less than eight months after it had been fixed, on the most mature consideration! If gentlemen can make more out of the land fund than I have here stated it likely to yield, I shall be glad to hear on what ground they rest their calculations. I say that all the difference it will produce in the amount of our increased taxation is the difference between 30 and 28½ or between 30 and 27 per cent. Will you, I repeat the question, when it is absolutely and confessedly necessary that more revenue shall be raised, and the mode in which it may be done is fraught with so many and so great benefits to the country, as I shall presently show, will you disturb a great and vexed national question for the sake of eking out in so trifling a degree the amount to be raised? But let us look at the subject in another view. The resources on which Government should depend for paying the public creditor and maintaining inviolate the national faith and credit ought to be such as to admit of some certain estimate and calculation. But what possible reliance can be placed on a fund so fluctuating and variable as that which is derivable from the sales of the public lands? We have seen it rise to the extraordinary height of twenty-six millions in one year, and in less than six years afterwards fall down to the low amount of one million and a half!

The next resolution affirms a proposition which I hope will receive the unanimous consent of the Senate. It is as follows:

Resolved, That is the duty of Government, at all times, but more especially in a season such as now of general pecuniary distress to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practise rigid economy.

And the seventh resolution declares—

That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

It has appeared to me that the process of retrenchment of the public expenses and reform of existing abuses ought to begin in an especial manner here, with ourselves, in Congress itself where is found one of the most extravagant of all the branches of the Government. We should begin at home, and encourage the work of retrenchment by our own example. I have before me a document which exhibits the gradual progress in the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress from 1820 to 1840, embracing a period of twenty years, divided into terms four years apart, and it shows that the amount of the contingent fund has advanced from $86 000, which it was in 1824, to $121 000 in 1828 a rate of increase not greater than was proper considering the progress of the country; to $165 000 in 1832; to $263 000 in 1836, and in 1840 it amounted under an Administration which charged that in 1824 with extravagance, to the enormous sum of $384 [illegible]! I am truly sorry, for the credit of Congress, to be obliged to read a statement exhibiting such shameful, such profligate waste. And allow me here to say, without any intention of being unkind to those able and competent officers, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk* of the House of Representatives, (not the present Clerk,) that they ought to bear a share of the responsibility for the great and sudden growth of this expenditure. How did it arise? The Clerk presents his estimate of the sum he will deem necessary, and the Committee of Ways and Means, being busily occupied in matters of greater moment, take it without sufficient examination, and insert it at once in the appropriation bill. But I insist that it should be cut down to a sum of which members of Congress may with some decency speak to their constituents. A salutary reform has been commenced in the House of Representatives, which ought to be followed up here. They have already stricken $100 000 from the contingent fund for both Houses; but they should go much lower. I hope there will be another item of retrenchment, in fixing a reasonable maximum amount to be allowed for stationary furnished to the members of Congress. If this shall be adopted, much will have been done, for this is one of the most fruitful sources of Congressional extravagance. I am told that the stationary furnished during the 25th Congress averages more than $160 per head to each member. Can any man believe that any such amount as this can be necessary? Is it not an instance of profligate waste and profusion!

My next resolution is directed to the expenses of the Judicial department of the Government:

Resolved, That the expenses of the judicial department of Government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

In this department, also, there has been a vast augmentation of the expenses, and such an one as calls for a thorough investigation. The amount of the appropriation for the Judicial department has sprung up from $209 000, which it was in 1824, to $471 000, at which it stood for the year 1840. Can any man believe that this has all been fairly done? that that department actually requires the expenditure every year of nearly half a million of dollars? I have no doubt that the district judges and the marshals, who have great control of the expenditure of the fund, and the clerks, ought to be held responsible for this enormous increase. Without any intention to indulge in any invidious distinctions, I think I could name a district in which great abuses prevail, and the expenditures are four or five times greater than they are in any other district throughout the country. I hope this whole matter will be thoroughly investigated, and that some necessary restraints will be imposed upon this branch of the public service. I am truly sorry that in a branch of the

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* It is but justice to these officers to say that the most extravagant increase in the contingent expenses of Congress is in the article of printing, for which they are not responsible.

Government which, for its purity and uprightness, has ever been distinguished, and which so well merits the admiration of the whole country, there should have occurred so discreditable an increase in the expenses of its practical administration.

The next resolution asserts—

"That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign Powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced."

I will not dwell long on this subject. I must remark, however, that since the days of Mr. Adams's administration the number of foreign ministers of the first grade has nearly doubled, and that of ministers of the second grade has nearly tripled. Why, we have ministers abroad who are seeking for the Governments to which they are accredited, and the Governments are not to be found! We have ministers at Constantinople and Vienna—and for what! We have an unreciprocated mission to Naples—and for what! There was at the last session an attempt to abolish this appointment, but it unfortunately failed. One would think that in such a one-sided, unreciprocated diplomacy, if a regard to economy did not prompt us to discontinue the relation, national pride would. In like manner, we might look round the courts of Europe and of this continent, and find mission after mission which there seems to be no earthly utility in retaining. But I forbear.

On the subject of mileage, I hope there may be an effort to equalize it justly, and render it uniform, and that the same allowance will be made for the same distance travelled, whether by land, by water, or by steam route, or whether the distance be ascertained by horizontal or surface measurement. I think the former the best mode, because it limits us to a single and simple inquiry, and leaves no open door for abuses. I hope, therefore, that we shall adopt it.

The next resolution of the series reads thus:

Resolved, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets, and packages transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

The franking privilege has been most direfully abused. We have already reached a point of abuse, not to say corruption, to which the Government has been in operation but about fifty years which it has taken Great Britain centuries to attain. Blank envelopes, I have heard it said, ready franked, have been enclosed to individuals at a distance, who have openly boasted that their correspondence is free of charge. The limitation as to weight is now extended, I believe, to two ounces. But what of that if a man may send under his frank a thousand of these two-ounce packages! The limitation should be to the total weight included in any single mail, whether the packages be few or many. The report of the Postmaster General, at a former session, states the astounding fact, that of the whole amount transported in the mails, *ninety-five per cent.* goes free of all duty, and letters of business and private correspondence have to defray the expense of the whole. It is monstrous, and calls loudly for some provision to equalize the charge. The present postage on letters is enormously high in proportion to the other business of the country. If you will refuse to carry those packages, which are now transmitted by mail, simply because, in that mode, they can travel free of cost, you will greatly relieve the business interests of the country, which now bear nearly the whole burden for all the rest. This it is your duty to do. Let us throw, at least, a fair portion of the burden on those who receive, at present, the whole of the benefit. Again. The law is very loose and uncertain as to the estimation of distances. Since the introduction of steam-travel, the distance travelled has, in many cases, been increased, while the time consumed has been shortened. Take, as an illustration, a case near at hand. The nearest distance from here to Frederick city, in Maryland, is forty-four miles; but if you go hence to the depot on the Baltimore road, and thence take the train to Frederick, you arrive sooner, but the distance is increased to one hundred miles. Now, as letters are charged according to the miles travelled, I hold it very wrong to subject a letter to this more than double charge in consequence of adopting a longer route in distance, though a shorter in time. Such cases ought to be provided against by specific rules. [illegible] to the last resolution offered, which is,

Resolved, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed, as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchments of public expenditure can be made, without public detriment, in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

We all know that, if the heads of Departments will not go to work with earnestly and faithfully, in truth and sincerity, Congress, thus unaided, can effect comparatively but little. I hope they will enter with us on this good work of retrenchment and reform. I shall be the last to express in advance any distrust of their upright intentions in this respect. The only thing that alarms me is, that two of these departments have come to us asking for appropriations far beyond any that have heretofore been demanded in time of peace, and that with a full knowledge of the fact of an empty Treasury. But I still hope, when they shall see Congress heartily, in earnest, engaged in retrenching useless expenditure, and reducing estimates that cannot be complied with, that they will honestly bring out to view all abuses which exist in their several spheres of action, and let us apply the pruning-knife so as to reduce the national expenditure within some proper and reasonable amount. At all events, they are, of course, most familiar with the details of the subject as it relates to their several branches of the Administration. Among other items there are several useless mints which only operate to waste the public money. A friend, occupied in investigating the subject, has told me that the mint in New Orleans has already cost the country half a million of dollars in getting ready to coin bullion not yet dug out of the mine!

[Mr. Berrien here spoke across something not heard by the Reporter in relation to the mint at Dahlonega, which excited much mirth in the neighboring part of the Chamber.]

While every piece of coin made by these useless establishments could just as well be coined by the central mint at Philadelphia.

And now, having gone through with all the details of this series of resolutions, which I thought it my duty to notice, allow me, in drawing to a conclusion of these remarks, to present some of the advantages which it appears to me should urge us to adopt the system of financial arrangement contemplated in the resolutions.

And, first. The Government will, in this way, secure to itself an adequate amount of revenue, without being obliged to depend on temporary and disreputable expedients, and thus preserve the public credit unsullied—which I deem a great advantage of the plan. Credit is of incalculable value, whether to a nation or an individual. England, proud England, a country with which we may one day again come in conflict—though it gives me pleasure to say that I cannot perceive at present the least "speck of war" in the political horizon—owes her greatness, her vastness of power, pervading the habitable globe, mainly to her strict and uniform attention to the preservation of the national credit.

2. The next thing recommended is retrenchment in the national expenditure, and greater economy in the administration of the Government. And do we not owe it to this bleeding country, to ourselves, and the unparalleled condition of the times, to exhibit to the world a fixed, resolute, and patriotic purpose to reduce the public expenditure to an economical standard?

3. But a much more important advantage than either of those I have yet adverted to is to be found in the check which the adoption of this plan will impose on the efflux of the precious metals from this country to foreign countries. I shall not now go into the causes by which the country has been brought down from the elevated condition of prosperity it once enjoyed to its present state of general embarrassment and distress. I think that those causes are as distinctly in my understanding and memory as any subjects were ever impressed there; but I have no desire to go into a discussion which can only revive the remembrance of unpleasant topics. My purpose, my fixed purpose on this occasion, has been to appeal to all gentlemen on all political sides of this Chamber to come out and make a sacrifice of all lesser differences in a patriotic, generous, and general effort for the relief of their country. I shall not open those bleeding wounds which have, in too many instances, been inflicted by brothers' hands—especially will I not do so at this time, and on this occasion. I shall look merely at facts as they are. I shall not ask what have been the remote causes of the depression and wretchedness of our once glorious and happy country. I will turn my view only on causes which are proximate, indisputable, and immediately before us.

One great, if not sole, cause is to be found in the withdrawal of coin from the country to pay debts accrued or accruing abroad for foreign imports, or debts contracted during former periods of prosperity, and still hanging over the country. How this withdrawal operates in practice is not difficult to be understood. The banks of the country, when they are in a sound state, act upon this coin as the basis of their circulation and discounts; the withdrawal of it not only obliges the banks to withhold discounts and accommodations, but to draw in what is due from their debtors, at the precise time when they, sharing in the general stricture, are least able to meet the calls. Property is then thrown into the market to raise means to comply with those demands, depression ensues, and, as is invariably the case when there is a downward tendency in its value, it falls below its real worth. But the foreign demand for specie to pay commercial and other public debt operates directly upon the precious metals themselves, which are gathered up by bankers and brokers and others, obtained from these depositories, and thence exported. Thus this foreign demand has a double operation, one upon the banks, and through them upon the community, and the other upon the coin of the country. Gentlemen, in my humble opinion, utterly deceive themselves in attributing to the banking institutions all the distresses of the country. Doubtless the erroneous and fraudulent administration of some of them has occasioned much local and individual distress. But this would be temporary and limited, whilst the other cause—the continued efflux of specie from the country—if not arrested, would perpetuate the distress. Could you annihilate every bank in the Union, and burn every bank note, and substitute in their place a circulation of nothing but the precious metals, as long as such a tariff continues as now exists, two years would not elapse till you would find the imperative necessity of some paper medium for conducting the domestic exchanges.

I announce only an historical truth when I declare, that during and ever since our colonial existence, necessity has given rise to the existence of a paper circulation of some form in every colony on this continent; and there was a perpetual struggle between the Crown and Royal Governors on one hand, and the colonial Legislatures on the other, on this very subject of paper money. No; if you had to-morrow a circulation consisting of nothing but the precious metals, they would leave you as the morning dew leaves the fields, and you would be left under the necessity of devising a mode to fill the chasm produced by their absence.

I am ready to make one concession to the gentlemen on the other side. I admit that, if the circulation were in coin alone, the thermometer of our monetary fluctuations would not rise as high or fall as low as when the circulation is of a mixed character, consisting partly of coin and partly of paper. But then the fluctuations themselves, within a more circumscribed range, would be quite as numerous, and they will and must exist so long as such a tariff remains as forces the precious metals abroad. I again repeat the assertion that, could you annihilate to-morrow every bank in the country, the very same description of embarrassment, if not in the same degree, would still be found which now pervades the country.

What, then, is to be done to check this foreign drain? We have tried free trade. We have had the principles of free trade operating on more than half the total amount of our imports for the greater part of nine years past. That will not do it, we see. Do let me recall to the recollection of the Senate the period when the protective system was thought about to be permanently established. What was the great argument then urged against its establishment? It was this: that, if duties were laid directly for protection, then we must resort to direct taxation to meet the wants of the Government—every body must make up their minds to a system of internal taxation. Look at the debate in the House of Representatives in 1824, and you will find that that was [illegible] great stress was laid. Well, it turned out as the friends of protection told you it would. We said that such would not be the effect. True, it would diminish importation, as it did; but the augmented amount of taxes would more than compensate for the reduced amount of goods. This we told you, and we were right.

How has free trade operated on other great interests? I well remember that, ten years ago, one of the most gifted of the sons of South Carolina, (Mr. Hayne,) after drawing a most vivid and frightful picture of the condition of the South—of fields abandoned—houses dilapidated—overseers becoming masters, and masters overseers—general stagnation and approaching ruin—a picture which, I confess, filled me with dismay—cried out to us, abolish your tariff—reduce your revenue to the standard of an economical Government—and once more the fields of South Carolina will smile with beauty—her embarrassments will vanish—commerce will return to her harbors, labor to her plantations, augmented prices for her staples, and contentment and prosperity and universal happiness to her oppressed people. Well, we did reduce the tariff, and, after nine years of protection, we have had nine years of a descending tariff and of free trade. Nine years (from 1824 to 1833) we had the protective policy of a high tariff, and nine years (from 1833 to 1842) we have had the full operation of free trade on more than a moiety of the whole amount of our imports, and a descending tariff on the residue. And what is the condition of South Carolina at this day? Has she regained her lost prosperity? has she recovered from the desolation and ruin so confidently imputed to the existence of a high tariff? I believe if the gentleman from South Carolina could be interrogated here, and would respond in candor, unbiased by the delusions engendered by a favorite but delusive theory, he would tell us that she has not experienced the promised prosperity which was dwelt upon with so much eloquence by his fellow-citizen. How is it with regard to the great staple of the South? how stand the prices of cotton during these nine years of the descending tariff and the prevalence of free trade? How do these years compare with the nine years of protection and high tariff? Has the price of cotton increased, as we were told it would, by the talented South Carolinian? It has happened that during the nine tariff years the average price of cotton was from 1824 to 1833 higher than during the nine years of descending tariff and free trade; and at the instant I am speaking, I understand that cotton is selling at lower rates than have ever been realized since the war with Great Britain. I know with what tenacity theorists adhere to a favorite theory, and search out for imaginary causes of results before their eyes and deny the true. I am not going into the land of abstractions and of metaphysics. There are two great, leading, incontestable facts, which gentlemen must admit: first, that a high tariff did not put down the prices of staple commodities; and, second, that a low tariff and free trade have not been able to save them from depression. These are the facts: let casuists and theorists, and the advocates of a one-sided paralytic free trade, in which we turn our sound side to the world, and our blighted and paralyzed and dead side toward our own people, make of them what they can. At the very moment that England is pushing the resources of Asia, cultivating the fields of India, and even contemplating the subsidizing of Africa, for the supply of her factories with cotton, and when the importations from India have swelled from 200,000 bales to 580,000, we are told told that there are to be no restrictions on free trade.

Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented. I am not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff. I am for abiding by the principles of the compromise act; I am for doing what no Southern man of a fair or candid mind has ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time give an incidental protection to our home industry. If there be here a single gentleman who will deny the fairness and propriety of this, I shall be glad to see and hear who he is.

This check on the flow of specie abroad, to pay either a commercial or a public debt, will operate by the imposition of duties to meet the wants of the Government—will keep the precious metals at home to a much greater extent than is now possible. I hope that we shall learn to live within our own means, and not remain so dependent as we now are on the mere good pleasure and domestic policy of foreign Governments. We go for revenue—for an amount of revenue adequate to an economical administration of the Government. We can get such revenue nowhere else than from a tariff on importations. No man in his senses will propose a resort to direct or internal taxes. And this arrangement of the tariff, while it answers this end, will at the same time operate as a check on the efflux of the precious metals, and retain what is necessary for the purposes of exchange and circulation.

The fourth advantage attending the adoption of the system proposed will be, that the States will be left in the undisturbed possession of the land fund secured to them by the act of the last session, and which was intended to aid them in the embarrassments under which some of them are now laboring.

And the last is that to which I have already adverted, viz: that it will afford, indirectly, protection to the interests of American industry. And the most bitter and persevering opponent to the protective policy I ever met with, has never denied that it is both the right and the duty of Government so to lay the taxes necessary to the public service as to afford incidental protection to our own home industry.

But it is said that, by the adoption of one fixed arbitrary maximum of ad valorem duty, we shall not derive that measure of protection which is expected, and I admit that there may be certain articles, the product of the mechanic arts—such, for example, as shoes, hats, and ready-made clothing, and sugar, iron, and paper—some or all of which may not derive the protection which they need under the plan I propose. On that subject I can only say, what I said at the time of the passage of the compromise act, if some few articles shall not prove to be sufficiently protected beneath the established maximum rate, I should hope that, in the spirit of harmony and compromise, additional duties, above that rate, sufficient to afford reasonable protection to those few articles, by general consent, would be imposed. I am not, at present, prepared to say whether the rule I have suggested will afford adequate protection to these particular interests or not; I fear it may not. But if the subject shall be looked at in the spirit of patriotism, without party bias or local influences, it will be found that the few articles alluded to are so distributed or are of such a nature as to furnish the grounds of a friendly adjustment. The interests of the sugar of the South may then be set against the iron of the centre and the productions of the mechanic arts, which, although prevailing every where are most concentrated at the North. With respect to these, without reference to any general system of protection, they have been at all times protected. And who that has a heart, or the sympathies of a man, can say or feel that our hatters, tailors, and shoemakers, should not be protected against the rival productions of other countries! Who would say that the shoemaker, who makes the shoes of his wife—his own wife, according to the proverb, being the last woman in the parish that is supplied with hers—shall not be protected! That the tailor, who furnishes him with a new coat, or the hatter, that makes him a new hat, to go to church, to attend a wedding or christening, or to visit his neighbor, shall not be adequately protected!

Then there is the essential article of iron—that is a great central interest. Whether it will require a higher degree of protection than it will derive from such a system as I have sketched, I have not sufficient information to decide; but this I am prepared to say, that question will be with the Representatives of those States which are chiefly interested, and if their iron is not sufficiently protected, they must take the matter up and make out their case to be an exception to the general arrangement. When I speak of the Representatives of these States, I mean their entire delegation, without regard to political denominations or distinctions. They must look into the matter, and if they take it up and bring forward their propositions, and make out a clear case of exception to the general rule, I shall be an humble follower of their lead, but I will not myself take the lead in any such case. If these States want certain interests protected, they must send delegates here who are prepared to protect them. Such a State cannot reasonably expect Senators from other States, having no direct, local, or particular concern in such interests, to force on her the protection of her own interests against her own will as officially expressed by her Representatives in Congress. [illegible] I am ready to concede, but I will not lead.

With me, from the first moment I conceived the idea of creating at home a protection for the production of whatever is needed to supply the wants of man, up to this moment, it has always been purely a question of expediency. I never could comprehend the constitutional objection which to some gentlemen seems so extremely obvious. I could comprehend, to be sure, what these gentlemen meant to argue, but I never had the least belief in the constitutional objection which sprung up in 1789, or rather which reverses the doctrine of 1789, and is said to have waked up in 1820. Then, for the first time since the existence of the Constitution, was the doctrine advanced that we could not legitimately afford any protection to our own home industry against foreign and adverse industry. I say that with me it always was a question of expediency only. If the nation does not want protection, I certainly never would vote to force it upon the nation; but, viewing it as a question of expediency wholly, I have not hesitated, heretofore, on the broad and comprehensive ground of expediency, to give my assent to all suitable measures proposed with a view to that end.

The Senate will perceive that I have forborne to go into detail, especially in regard to the urgency of reform and retrenchment, with one or two exceptions. I have presented to it a system of policy embodied in these resolutions containing those great principles in which I believe that the interest, prosperity, and happiness of the country are deeply involved—principles the adoption of which alone can place the finances of the Government upon a respectable footing, and free us from a condition of servile dependence on the legislation of foreign nations. I have persuaded myself that the system now brought forward will be met in a spirit of candor and of patriotism, and in the hope that whatever may have been the differences in the Senate in days past, we have now reached a period in which we can forget our prejudices and agree to bury our transient animosities deep at the foot of the altar of our common country, and come together as an assemblage of friends and brothers and compatriots met in common consultation to devise the best mode of relieving the public distress. It is in this spirit that I have brought forward my proposed plan; and I trust in God—invoking as I humbly do the aid and blessing of his Providence—that the Senators, on all sides of the Chamber, will lay aside all party feelings, and more especially that habitual suspicion to which we are all more or less prone, (and from which I profess not to be exempted more than other men,) that impels us to reject without examination, and to distrust whatever proceeds from a quarter we have been in the habit of opposing. Let us lay aside prejudice: let us look at the distresses of our country, and these alone. I trust that in this spirit we shall examine these resolutions, and decide upon them according to the dictates of our own consciences, and in a pure and patriotic regard to the welfare of our country.

There was a disgraceful "*row*" in the Mississippi House of Representatives on the 10th inst. Mr. Chilton of Vicksburg introduced a bill, whereupon a Mr. Flournoy said that he wished it to be read, "in order that all might see the rascality of it." Mr. Murchison, of Natchez, exclaimed, in reference to Mr. Flournoy, that he "regretted to be compelled to sit on the same floor with such a scamp." The House got into a tremendous uproar, and some time afterwards, as Mr. Murchison, was passing from the Speaker's chair to his place, Mr. Flournoy threw a large leaden inkstand at him, but missed him and struck a Mr. Griffin.

Pickled Turkeys.—A new article made its appearance in our market, yesterday—pickled Turkeys from North Carolina, at $1 to $1 25 a pair. It was found that they drove too slowly to keep up with the wagons, and they were therefore killed, salted, and pickled like pork.—*Charleston Courier.*

FOREIGN.

New York, March 12.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLYDE.

ARRIVAL of THE STEAMER ACADIA.

THE CALEDONIA SAFE!

The Queen's speech—Great Distress at Sea—Lord Ashburton—London Money Market—Revolution in Portugal—Defeat of Lord Morpeth—Vote on the Corn Laws—The Royal Christening—Refusal of France to Ratify the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade—Markets—Shipping Intelligence, &c.

The Royal Mail steam packet Clyde, Capt. Woodruff, arrived here about one o'clock this morning, in four days from Halifax. During her whole passage she experienced severe gales, with a heavy sea from the Westward We are indebted to the attention of Capt. Woodruff and to D. L. Suydam, Esq. a passenger, for London papers to the 18th of February, and for extra from the office of the Halifax Morning Post. We hasten to lay before our readers the heart-cheering intelligence given by the Post, by which it will be seen that *the Caledonia is safe.*

The news from Europe will be found highly interesting and important.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The Acadia has brought us dates to the 18th of February and Liverpool to the 19th. The first item concerning a matter of deep interest that we glean from them, is the—

RETURN OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Caledonia left Liverpool on the 4th of February, with the Mails and a large number of passengers. She had a fair wind, and "walked the water" admirably, for the first three days; but on the 7th, the wind chopped round and blew very hard from the Westward. On the 8th the storm increased; continued on the 9th, and raised to such a tremendous pitch on the 10th, that the fore starboard, bulwarks and wheel-house was carried away, the forecastle filled with water, the passengers washed out—the beddings saturated—and the rudder sprung! Part of the after bulwarks, and the iron rail on the taffrail were twisted off—the wheel house damaged, and the larboard paddle box partially stove in.

In this dilemma, the ship was navigated by her sails, while they tried to secure the rudder with chains and bolts. The storm raged with fearful violence on the 11th, and at six o'clock on the evening of that day, the Captain and officers decided upon returning, and putting into Cork for repairs—the rudder being completely twisted and useless, and the sea running very high.

The Caledonia was telegraphed off Holyhead on the morning of Tuesday, the 15th, and about midnight she arrived at Liverpool on the Mersey. The Acadia was got ready with the extraordinary despatch of a day and a half, and left Liverpool with the mail and passengers of the Caledonia at three o'clock on Saturday the 19th.

The passengers bear testimony that the Caledonia is an excellent sea boat—that she rode through the gale like a duck; and they speak in high terms of the courageous and seaman like conduct of Captain Lott throughout the whole storm. They passed a series of resolutions expressing their high opinion.

The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, with the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton and suite on board, sailed from Portsmouth on the 14th of February, having it appears sailed once previous and put back.

Corn Laws!—Triumph of the Ministry.—Sir Robert Peel's policy, with reference to the Corn Law Question, has been favorably received by the House of Commons, by a clear majority of 123.

Sir Robert Peel has been burnt in effigy by a mob at Manchester, on account of his speech in favor of the new sliding scale.

The Duke of Buckingham has resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Morpeth, who was put up as the Liberal candidate for Parliament in the city of Dublin, has been defeated by Mr. Gregory, Conservative.

Representative of Liverpool.—The Conservatives have agreed to bring forward Sir Howard Douglass, late Governor of the Ionian Islands.

The Steamship Britannia arrived at Liverpool, the 15th February, in 11 days from Halifax.

Accounts of the most deplorable description have been received at Lloyd's, respecting the loss of an immense number of vessels during the late frightful hurricane. It has been ascertained that upwards of 23 vessels were wrecked during the night of the 26th January.

The cold has been so intense at Barcelona that the water in the theatre, which was to be employed in imitating a fountain in a ballet, was frozen there a few nights ago, during the performance.

THE CASE OF THE CREOLE AT NASSAU.

Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, Monday Feb. 14, pursuant to notice, brought under the consideration of their lordships the case of the Creole, by moving for copies of any correspondence on the subject. He had, he said, considered the subject since he had first named the matter in that house and the result of the consideration was a confirmation of the opinion he had formerly given. He was of opinion that even to the mere purposes of good neighborhood there ought to be a law amongst nations giving the power to each of surrendering criminals seeking refuge after condemnation in other countries. There was, however, no such law in existence, and no power on the part of this country to comply with any such demand. He therefore repeated that by the law in its present state the crew of the Creole could not be given up.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to the question of his noble and learned friend, begged to inform the house that communications had taken place between the Governor of the Bahamas and her Majesty's government on the subject. Perhaps his noble and learned friend would not press for the production of those communications in the present state of the transactions, particularly when he informed the house what the course of her Majesty's government had been on this question. As their lordships might well imagine, her Majesty's government had given the question their most serious and anxious attention, and after taking advantage of all the assistance which they thought desirable on the subject, they had satisfied themselves that by the laws of this country there is no machinery or authority for bringing those persons to trial for mutiny and murder, still less for delivering them up or detaining them in custody. (cheers.) His noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department had therefore sent out instructions for releasing those persons who had hitherto been detained. He was not certain whether under any colonial law these persons might be brought to trial. It was possible such a law might exist. He was not, however, aware of any such law. If such a law did exist, it was probable it would be acted upon; but, should there not be such a law, directions had been sent by the government to release the parties (hear, hear.)

Lord Denman said, it was the opinion of the whole of Westminster Hall, including the judicial bench, and indeed of some of the most eminent American authorities, that there was no law, authority, or machinery existing by which the Secretary of State for the Colonies could deliver up accused persons to a foreign power, after taking refuge in our Dominions. He would therefore venture respectfully to warn Secretaries of state not to infringe upon this most important principle, for they could not seize or detain aliens seeking refuge here without subjecting themselves to actions for damages for false imprisonment, and without further subjecting themselves to the still greater responsibility of perhaps a charge of murder, for if a man attempted to seize such alien under such authority he might resist, and if in resisting his death ensued, those who ordered his arrest and detention would be liable to be tried for murder, and, if found guilty, executed. It was desirable that an international jurisdiction should be established by treaty; but the existence of the slave trade stood in the way. As to the persons to whose case this motion referred, he would say, that he was glad to find 200 fellow-men rescuing themselves from the degrading state of slavery. With respect to the particular merits of the case of the Creole, he would not at that time in any way touch on them, because it was possible that the case might yet come for trial, even in this country, on the ground of piracy. If it should, it would no doubt be dealt with according to justice. On the general question of the government not having power to deliver up those men, he repeated that he had no doubt whatever.

Lord Campbell said, he should not have spoken on the subject but that an opinion had been attributed to him contrary to that just expressed by the Lord Chief Justice, which opinion he has never given.—He was of opinion that the American government had no power to demand that those men should be given up, and that, if such a demand were made, there was no power by the municipal law of England to comply with it.

The Lord Chancellor concurred in Lord Denman's statement of the law, and Lord Brougham stated that Lords Wynford and Abinger had authorized him to express their assent to the same opinion.

Lord Brougham then withdrew his motion, and the house adjourned.

London, February 18.

We announce with the deepest feelings of regret that, on the authority of a communication received from Paris by express, that the ratification of the treaty between the five Great Powers of Europe, for the suppression of the slave trade, which, according to the previous arrangement, was to have been accomplished on Saturday or Monday next, will be delayed, if not prevented, by the French Government.

LATER FROM CHINA.

An arrival at New York brings news from China nine days later than that received by the overland mail from India.

The expedition under Sir Henry Pottinger had met with considerable success in the capture of Chinhae, Ningpo, &c.

A great quantity of cash was found at Ningpo, supposed to be a million of dollars worth in the metals of the country.

Eight million of dollars, it is said, are demanded for the ransom of Ningpo, and for the non-molestation of Hang-Chaw-Foo, and other towns of that province.

When Chinhae was taken, the attack lasted about three hours, and about 1200 men were employed. The Chinese, who fought well, are supposed to have lost 1400 men. About 70 fine brass guns were captured, some of them large enough to throw a 68 pounder shot; and they are so well made as not to be easily distinguished from those of European manufacture.

Every thing remained quiet at Canton, and Teas were shipped off without interruption.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The refusal of the French Chamber of Deputies to ratify the treaty relative to the right of search, has placed that question in a position most interesting, and to this country highly gratifying. It was the design of England to lay a false issue before the nations of Europe; to represent the United States as unwilling to enter into the proposed agreement because of their desire to continue the Slave Trade; and thus the Republic of the West was to be singled out to bear the reproaches of the civilized world, and her resistance against unwarrantable encroachment was to be stigmatised as an outrage against humanity.

Our Minister at Paris, Gen. Cass, took prompt measures to have the real question understood. He published a pamphlet, exhibiting the true state of the case, and caused it to be widely circulated. The French were made to see that England had ulterior objects in view; that it was the absolute dominion of the seas she was aiming after—a supremacy so complete that no flag, if her pretensions were allowed, could be unfurled upon the ocean except by her permission; that the right of search which she claimed, though nominally nothing more than what she was willing to concede to other powers, was in fact a right which would enure to her exclusive advantage; that the United States were as much disposed as England was to suppress the Slave Trade, and that their laws against it were not only as severe as those of any other nation, but that they were also enacted first; and that this country in resisting the right of search, as claimed in this case, was acting with perfect consistency, and vindicating her own rights and the rights of neutrals upon the plainest principles of the laws of nations.

The effect of these expositions was to open the eyes of the French people. M. Guizot, M. Thiers, and others of the ablest statesmen of France, took decided ground against the ratification of the treaty. M. Thiers remarked:

> "I am uneasy when I see this America thus firm and susceptible—indeed, susceptibility belongs to firmness. And we, (the French) we who were the nation which, for three hundred years sustained inviolably the rights of neutrality—who have sustained them by negotiations and by war—who, for that great end, have formed extensive coalitions, that of 1780, and that of 1800—are we now to become the approvers of a treaty which America repulses! And it is America that defends the rights of neutrals against all the world—against France herself!—There is a lesson in this profoundly instructive. If the rights of neutrals were not deeply implicated, I ask why America should resist! Yes she does resist, even to the risk of a possibility, nay, a probability of a war."

In the course of the same debate M. Guizot said:

> "But the United States have in their present resistance to the claim of visit, a reason, which M. Thiers has not recollected. England claims, in the vessels of the United States, a right of impressment; England maintains that, where, for any reason whatever, she has the right to examine an American ship, she has the right to seek for English deserters, to take them and send them to England. She does not claim the right to enter the American vessels with this special object.—No, she does not go so far; but she contends that whenever she enters an American ship, for any purpose whatever, she can *exercise* the right of impressment upon all the English sailors she may find aboard."
>
> "Here is the great motive of the energetic resistance of the Americans to the English right of entry under whatever form and under whatever pretence it is presented, *and in my opinion the Americans are right.* If the English claimed to come to seek English sailors on board French vessels, certain[illegible] should resist like the Americans."

It is said that every newspaper in P[illegible] except one, a religious journal, upholds [illegible] American Government in its course of resistance.

The correspondent of the N. York Express says:

> The action of the French Chamber, [illegible] stimulated by Mr. Cass, who, the London [illegible] says, "has been very busy," employing "all the machinery of intrigue to enlist France amongst the protectors of the infamous commerce," has been [illegible] opportune.—Great Britain had wanted [illegible] great Powers, under the stimulation of suppressing the Slave Trade, to form a treaty, the effect of which would have been to give her the lead in what she most wants, the right of search in American [illegible]. France, one of these Powers, opens her eyes [illegible] real object of Great Britain, and has not yet concluded to ratify the Treaty, in which step [illegible] she will be followed anon by some, if not all, [illegible] other powers, who have no desire to play into [illegible] hands of Great Britain at the expense of the [illegible] States.

It is worthy of note that a portion of [illegible] English press are beginning to doubt [illegible] propriety of the British assumptions. The London Spectator, one of the ablest of [illegible] English journals, goes so far as to conc[illegible] that the claim set up by Lords Palmerston and Aberdeen is untenable and ought to be abandoned.—The Spectator denies that [illegible] question should be considered merely with reference to the slave trade, and says that the repugnance of the Americans arises, [illegible] naturally and justly, in a great measure, from the exceedingly possible extension [illegible] the search to British seamen. The Spectator cites Marsens—a high continental authority on international law—against the claim, where he says that the protection of the simple flag "le simple pavillon neutre" —can only be disregarded in time of war; and clearly defines the right of visitation [illegible] a *belligerent* right exclusively.

The authority of a distinguished British judge, Lord Stowell is still more clearly [illegible] the point:

> "It is said that every country has a right to enforce its own navigation laws; and so it certainly has, so far as it does not interfere with the rights of others. It has a right to see that its own vessels are duly navigated, but it has no right in consequence to visit and search all the *apparent* vessels of other countries on the high seas, in order to institute an *inquiry* whether they are not in truth British vessels violating British laws. No such right has ever been claimed, nor can it be exercised without the oppression of interrupting and harassing the real and lawful navigation of other countries. It is no objection to say that British ships may thus by disguise elude the obligations of British law. The answer of the foreigner is ready—that you have no right to provide against that inconvenience by imposing a burthen upon his navigation."

This ought to be good authority in Great Britain. It is altogether to the point, and covers the whole issue.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

It is not to be disguised that the late news from Europe has created alarm in the city, in all circles as to the character of our Foreign relations. We do not see, however, [illegible] cause for so much alarm, while anxiety [illegible] be natural.

War does not follow as a matter of course because the United States and Great Britain disagree as to the slaves of the Creole. If it did, there would be no use in negotiation, the object of which is to reason, to persuade. Negotiation is yet to come, and negotiation on such a subject must be much prolonged.

There are several ways of settling this dispute [illegible] of a War. It may be done by arbitrament. The slaves may be paid for, and not given up. There may be remuneration in many other ways.

Again, the People of this country will not if it can possibly be avoided go to war, upon such an issue. It is not one that touches the national heart, or national honor. It may be complicated with other, it is true, but that makes prospects no worse than they were before the late arrival.

Nor are the People of Great Britain even disposed to go to war with us upon this, or any other topic. The religious feeling in Great Britain that prompts the Government to refuse to deliver up these slaves, as hotly prompts them to spare the effusion of blood. War in their eye is as great a calamity as slavery. The Tories of England now are allied to us by what we owe them, and the Radicals by the sympathy for us, and our institutions.

We must confess we have no great hopes from Lord Ashburton's mission. The yarn of negotiation is too tangled to be unwound by an extraordinary Minister in a short time. Time is the grand Pacificator.

In the more formidable question of the "right of search," happily, and unexpectedly, we are about to have an ally in France. Our position, if it had been isolated on this, with the Five great powers of Europe against us, would have been calamitous. The [illegible] sense of mankind would have been so much with the *professions* of Great Britain, that, those five powers concurring, we could have hardly avowed to [illegible] the importance of guarding the Freedom of the seas, from the ambition of Great Britain.

None of these considerations, however, should weigh a feather with Congress. Duty, Patriotism, Necessity, and Safety, should prompt the Legislature of the Republic to see the Republic lose no detriment. We should PREPARE FOR WAR, with almost as much energy as if war were certain. Preparation for it is the best way to avert it. A country in its very nakedness of defence is a temptation to plunder it. Our cities on the ocean and lakes are so many invitations to Great Britain to come and take them. Congress will never be pardoned by the People, if it suffers us ever to be defenceless so.

In spite of all that we are suffering, and all that we must expect to suffer, from the effects of the mad and mischievous measures of the last Administration, we cannot help being amused at the rabid hostility of the press which advocated those measures against the banks—denouncing them as swindling shops, a curse, a disgrace, an incubus, the authors of all the disorders of the currency, and the consequent sufferings of the people. Poor fellows! Like Saturn, they are devouring their own children, the offspring of their *wise* "experiments." Fight away at the banks, gentlemen! Your experiments on the currency brought the larger number of them into existence, and you have the best right to abuse and denounce them. We never heard a complaint uttered against the banks up to the time your party came into power. We had no more of them than were admitted to be useful and indispensable. We had then the best currency that ever was known, and the People, without one exception in the whole mass of thirteen millions, were content with it. But the great idol of the "democratic" party undertook to convince them that he could give them a better; and (without going into particulars which are now somewhat trite) *here we are*, flat on our backs, crushed by the fruits of *his* "experiments," and gasping for breath.—*Norfolk (Va.) Herald.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: As I presume Mr. Henry has, ere this, given to the *People* the information asked for in my last, I will proceed to examine and comment upon the remainder of the paragraph.

Having *intimated* the *true* cause for the ruinous rate of exchange which then existed, and that the cause was *not* in the action of the late Bank of the United States against our Banks, I would ask, what ought to have been the course pursued by the Bank in which Mr. Henry was a large Stockholder and an influential Director? An *honest* policy would have assuredly dictated a gradual withdrawal of their notes from circulation. Knowing her inability to pay, from having dispossessed herself of the means for resumption of cash payments, let Mr. Henry himself inform us how she conducted under the then existing circumstances. I would therefore ask him to inform us how much the Bank increased her circulation after the shipment of specie? How this was done? Was it by exchanging her notes for those of the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern, and sending them to Georgia, or in the *purchase of Cotton*, or both? Did he use his influence to prevent this extension? Did he remonstrate against the sending an Agent to Augusta, Geo. for the purposes of procuring exchange on the North, and the purchase of Cotton? Will he inform us what effect this latter scheme of finance had upon the circulation of the notes in that State? Can he tell us how much was returned to this Bank for redemption in *one month* after the Agent had made his appearance in Augusta? Will he inform us how this Bank met the demands? Did they pay by giving *sight* or *long* date drafts on the North, or by drawing at 6 months *without funds* to meet them? Was not the Bank compelled to sell its United States Bank Stock for that purpose? And then perhaps he can inform us what effect these operations had upon the ruinous rate of exchange then existing? Mr. H. has endeavored to fix all the difficulties under which we then laboured to the late Bank of the United States. It has been my endeavor to bring certain operations of his own Bank to his recollection, presuming that his memory is as retentive, in regard *to them*, as to the fact that Cotton was purchased in Fayetteville at 6 cents per lb. and shipped to Europe and sold at a loss to the owner. Perhaps he will inform us why this last has made so much impression, and acknowledge that *his Bank was the sufferer*. Yours,

X. Y. Z. &.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN BLADEN.

On Saturday, March 12th, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the day, a very respectable number of Whigs met at the Court House in pursuance of previous notice.

On motion of Col. Alex. J. Byrne, John Bryan, Esq. was called to the Chair, and D. Lewis and R. E. Troy, Esqs. appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman then, in a brief and appropriate address, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Dr. J. S. Richardson, a committee was appointed to frame and submit to the meeting resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Whig party in this county.

The Chair appointed Col. Alex. J. Byrne, Dr. J. S. Richardson, Geo. Cromartie, Esq. and Thos. J. Norman, Esq., who, after retiring for a short time, reported, through Dr. Richardson, the following:

1. *Resolved*, That we most cheerfully concur with our friends of the counties of Brunswick and Columbus, to the call of a District Convention, to be held at David Taylor's, in the county of Brunswick, on the 17th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next General Assembly, and that the Chair appoint nine Delegates to said Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That we approve of the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 4th of April next, and request the Chair to appoint thirty Delegates to represent this county.

3. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the course of our Executive, John M. Morehead, and cordially recommend him to the attention of our brother Whigs throughout the State, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor worthy of their suffrages, their confidence, and their highest regard.

The Chairman then proceeded to appoint Delegates to the Conventions mentioned in the resolutions.

To the Convention at David Taylor's, he appointed Jones Gilespie, John A. Robinson, David King, William King, D. B. Gilespie, J. W. Ross, Thos. C. Smith, John L. Byrne, and David F. Melvin.

To the Raleigh Convention, Thos. C. Smith, Col. A. J. Byrne, Richard S. Gilespie, James Gilespie, Joseph Morison, Daniel Shipman, Hayes F. Shipman, Patrick Cromartie, Duncan Kelly, William D. McNeill, John McDowell, Edward Lewis, Geo. Cromartie, J. S. Richardson, Isaac Wright, Thomas J. Norman, A. W. Atkinson, James Melvin, Neill McDugald, Jno. Smith, Dr Wm. Andres, Salter Lloyd, Thos. Fort, Sen., Duncan Cromartie, Albert Gillespie, J. D. Lucas, Wm. Lucas, Lummin Richardson, [illegible] Allen, and J. W. Ross.

On motion of Geo. Cromartie, Esq., the Chairman was added to the Delegation.

On motion of Col. Byrne,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Chronicle, with a request to publish the same.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries. The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN BRYAN, *Chairman.*

DAVID LEWIS, } *Secretaries.*
R. E. TROY, }

The Whig Convention.—The period for holding a Whig Convention in this City, is rapidly drawing nigh, and but little time is left for those Counties to take the necessary steps to be represented, in which, no movement has yet been made. We were pleased to see in the last "Newbern Spectator," a spirited appeal to the Counties composing that Congressional District—an appeal which we trust, will be followed by *action—action—immediate action!* We know that the tendency of the political occurrences of the last seven months, has been to distract the councils, and discourage the efforts of the Whig party; while, at the same time, these occurrences have revived the hopes and inspired the courage of our opponents. Nor, need it be denied, that while these causes have produced an apparent apathy in our ranks, they have served to stimulate the energies of our antagonists. So that, in the approaching canvass, we must expect to encounter all, that by united industry, efficient organization, party discipline rigidly enforced, can be accomplished by a fallen indeed, but aspiring and reckless party. But all this should serve only the more effectually, to rouse the Whigs to duty. Meet then in Convention with such enthusiasm, and in such numbers, as to inspire a just confidence among our friends. Never forget, that if we fail, *it is our own fault.* WE CAN IF WE WILL.

Raleigh Register.

DURING my absence from the County, I continue Mr. Wm. S. Latta my Agent for the purpose of managing my TEAMS, and authorise him to make any change in the Teams he may deem best for my interest.

WM. WATSON.

March 22, 1842. 94-2w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1842.

AMUSEMENT.—Those fond of amusement and fun are requested to go and witness the performance of Mr. J. Morris's Company, advertised in another part of this paper. Those who have already witnessed it, consider themselves well repaid for their time and money.

WHIG MEETINGS.—A large and respectable meeting was recently held in Northampton county, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Raleigh Convention.

Resolutions were adopted, approving the course of Gov. Morehead, and recommending him for re-election; approving the course of Mr. Badger, and the other members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, in resigning their stations; condemning the course of Mr. Tyler on the subject of the Currency, &c. The last resolution, relating to Mr. Clay, we subjoin:—

"*Resolved*, That we entertain the very highest regard for the long public services of our distinguished countryman, HENRY CLAY, and believe that he is the choice of the country for the Presidency; and we are ready to co-operate with his friends throughout the Union, in taking all necessary steps for his election."

The meeting appointed 44 Delegates to the Whig Convention in Raleigh.

Meetings have been held in Columbus, Brunswick and Bladen counties, to appoint Delegates to the Convention in Raleigh, and Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a Whig candidate to represent that District in the Senate of the next Legislature. We are glad to see the patriotic Whigs of those counties thus exerting themselves, and trust that their labors will meet with success.

Rutherford county sends 4 Delegates to the Raleigh Convention.

CANDIDATES.—In Brunswick county, Robert McRackan, Esq. has been nominated as the Whig candidate to represent that county in the next House of Commons. Major A. Bryan is the Democratic candidate.

The Hon. Wm. B. Shepard is a candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Pasquotank and Perquimons in the next Legislature.

I. N. Tillett is announced as a candidate to represent the county of Pasquotank in the next House of Commons.

Col. Anderson Mitchell of Wilkes, has been settled upon by the Whigs of the 13th Congressional District as their candidate to succeed the late Hon. Lewis Williams.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—We are gratified to see, from the various indications we have met with, that the Whig party throughout the State are preparing themselves for the contest which is to come off the ensuing Summer. In some counties they have already brought out their candidates for the Legislature, and in many others nominations will doubtless very soon be made. Candidates should be brought out in *every* county. Because our opponents have a majority in any one county should be no excuse for not giving them a fair trial of strength. Remember the campaign of 1840. Whig members were returned that year from counties where they scarce dared to hope for such a result; and in others some Democrats were returned only because the Whigs had failed to bring out full tickets. We repeat again, let full Whig tickets be formed in *every* county, and success with us is certain.

RATHER PREMATURE.—The last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, in speaking of Mr. Henry's recent visit to Hillsborough, says,—

"It turns out that Gov. Morehead was not present on the occasion; and we have no doubt he will avoid a meeting with Mr. Henry as long as he can."

Now it is well known to every man in the State, who knows aught of State politics, that Gov. Morehead is not as yet a candidate, and the Editor of the Jeffersonian is equally well acquainted with the fact. But yet, out of this very fact, he would endeavor to deceive the ignorant, and lead them into the belief that Gov. Morehead was afraid to meet Mr. Henry.

Suppose Gov. Morehead had met Mr. Henry, and had effectually "*used him up*," as he doubtless will do, (*when he is a candidate*,) on the first occasion that presents itself, what would the Jeffersonian then have said? Would it not have pronounced it a great want of *delicacy* in him, (to use the mildest term,) thus to thrust himself before the *People, before he was nominated*, and destroy all the belief, or pretended belief, of the party, in the invincibleness of the immaculate Louis D.?

We opine that Gov. Morehead will meet Mr. Henry soon enough for the comfort of the Jeffersonian or its candidate; and if we know aught of the acquirements of the two men, it will doubtless be quite *too soon* for the Federal champion of Democracy.

Col. Wheeler is out in the last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, in a letter to the Editor, declining to be a candidate for the next Legislature. He pleads professional engagements. According to the Charlotte Journal his nomination was an unpopular one, and the expedient was resorted to of getting all the nominees to withdraw, with the view of dropping the Colonel.

He says in his letter, in regard to Mr. Henry, "the only charge that is urged is that he is a Federalist. And who makes this charge? The old Federal party themselves. They know that he is not a Federalist; hence they oppose him."

Doubtless the Colonel had not seen Mr. Henry's admission that he was once a Federalist, or he would have qualified his denial in regard to that fact.

The old Federal party, says the Colonel, (by which we suppose he intends the Whig party,) oppose Mr. Henry; and what conclusion does he draw from this? That he (Mr. Henry) is not a Federalist. Now we should draw a very different conclusion from the same, to-wit: The Whig party oppose Mr. Henry, and why? Because *he* is a Federalist, and *they* are not.

We do not regard Mr. Henry's devotion to Gen. Jackson's administration as any evidence that he is not a Federalist; on the contrary, were any evidence wanting, that fact alone would be sufficient. Gen. Jackson's administration was as thoroughly federal in practice, as any that we have ever had, not even excepting that of the elder Adams.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Returns from all the townships but 16, give Hubbard a majority of 5335 for Governor. It is said the townships to hear from will increase it to near 6,000.

Charles M. Conrad has been elected Senator from Louisiana in the place of Mr. Mouton, resigned.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 14th, Mr. Preston gave notice of his intention to ask leave to bring in a bill to add two more regiments to the army.

Mr. Choate spoke for an hour and a half on the resolutions relating to retrenchment, the tariff, &c., confining his arguments pretty much to the constitutional power of Congress to protect the labor and industry of the country, which he asserted was the main object of the formation of the Union.

After he concluded, the Senate went into Executive session.

On Tuesday, Mr. Allen called for the consideration of a resolution offered by him in January, asking for information in reference to the effects of the Distribution bill upon the Treasury, and in reference to the details of the operation of the bill, and proceeded to give his reasons for adopting it in the form in which he had presented it; endeavoring to prove that there had been waste and profligacy in the Legislation of the country by the present Congress, &c.

After he had concluded, Mr. Rives made a few remarks in support of an amendment which he had proposed at the same time the resolution was offered. The subject was then laid over for that day.

Mr. Clay's retrenchment resolutions then came up, and Mr. Miller of New Jersey spoke at length upon the merits of the question, and particularly upon those resolutions relating to the Tariff. He was in favor of imposing such a duty as would make the receipts into the Treasury equivalent to the expenditures of the Government,—should it be twenty, thirty, or forty per cent. He was in favor of a discriminating duty; it was right, proper and necessary, and was a principle which could not be departed from. He discussed the policy of other countries, for the purpose of showing that they took care to protect their own interests, and cited England as an example. He said that the moment England could get cotton in her own colonies, that moment she would do so. Make our country a free trade country, and it would be what Canada was. She would care but little for our independence. She went to war to carry out her principles of protection and to force them where she could upon others.

On Wednesday, Mr. Calhoun occupied the floor on the retrenchment resolutions, contending for the benefit of free trade, and maintaining that all branches of industry were infinitely better off at the present time than they were during the high tariff of 1828.

After he had concluded, the Senate went into Executive session.

On Thursday, after the transaction of some private business, Mr. Evans addressed the Senate on the retrenchment and tariff resolutions, after which the Senate went into Executive session.

On Friday, after some other business, Mr. Evans continued his speech, commenced yesterday, at the conclusion of which the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Barnard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the selection and return of Jurors for the United States, &c., which was taken up, read three times, and passed.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the presentation of petitions.

On Tuesday, Mr. Stanly and Mr. Botts offered resolutions, which were adopted, in relation to the Post Office Department, asking for information as to the extent of mischief done to the Post Office by the conveyance of letters by private expresses, and by the use of coasters and British Steamers in conveying the mails.

Mr Adams introduced a resolution, having for its object the reduction of the number of Diplomatic Agents in the United States Government, which was adopted.

Mr. Halsted, from the Committee on Elections, made two reports in reference to the case of David Levy, the delegate from Florida. The question in dispute among the two branches of the Committee was whether or not Mr. Levy was a citizen at the time of his election. Two of the members think that Mr. Levy was a citizen, and four that he was not. The two reports were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. It is contended by the minority of the Committee that incompetent testimony has been received as to the fact of alledged alienism.

Mr. Thompson of Ind. moved a Resolution which was adopted, as to the appointment of a Select Committee to classify the salaries of the heads of the Bureaux and those in their employ. The Committee are instructed to inquire into the quality and extent of the labor of all these persons.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the General Appropriation bill, in which a good deal of progress was made. After the Committee had risen, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the General Appropriation bill was, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, laid aside, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Loan bill, and several amendments were offered.

The amendments of the Committee of Ways and Means were then read, the first of which was to extend the time for negotiating the loan one year, and to make it reimbursable at any time after six months' notice given by the Secretary of the Treasury, or at a period not exceeding twelve years, as may be agreed on by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the person or persons who may subscribe to such loan. The second amendment was to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the stock at the highest price he can obtain for the same, after reasonable advertisement in the public papers.

Mr. Wise moved to amend the first amendment, by striking out twelve and inserting fifteen, so as to make the loan reimbursable in fifteen years, observing that he was for providing ample means to meet the exigencies of the Government, and it was his opinion that ample means could not be obtained without extending the time of the loan. This motion was lost, only thirty-four voting for it.

The debate on the bill was participated in by Messrs. Gordon, Caruthers, Fillmore, Roosevelt, McKeon, and others; some verbal amendments were made in the bill, and some unimportant ones rejected, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. McKay, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House if any and what terms had been offered for the balance of the loan.

Soon after which the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the principal part of the day was consumed in the discussion of the Loan bill, many members taking part in the debate, and the House adjourned without any definite action upon it.

On Friday, the principal part of the day was consumed in the discussion of the Loan bill, but no definite action was had upon it.

On Saturday, the bill was again debated.

A NEW PLAN.—The following is a Plan of a Fiscal Agency submitted by Mr. Everett in the House of Representatives on the 14th, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union:—

1. The Treasurer of the United States to hold his office during good behavior, but removable on the address of a two-thirds majority of the House of Representatives.

2. The Treasurer to receive, keep, and disburse the revenue through the agency, without charge to the United States.

3. The Treasurer to be the Comptroller of the agency; all its effects to be held by him in trust; and all its contracts to be made and enforced in his name, as Comptroller of the agency.

4. The United States, through the Treasurer, to have a lien on all the effects of the agency, for all its debts due to the United States.

5. The agency to be based on a capital of $30,000,000; one-third to be subscribed by the United States in six per cent. Government stock, and the residue by individuals, in specie, by instalments, within three years, to commence operation when one-third is paid in.

6. The agency to be managed by a board of directors, one-third appointed by the President and Senate, the residue by the individual stockholders.

7. The board of directors to establish offices at such places as the Treasurer shall deem necessary and proper, for the receipt, safe keeping, or disbursement of the revenue; and to appoint the managers of such offices, and all other necessary agents and servants, and fix the rate of their compensation.

8. The dealings of the agency to be limited—

I. To the receipt, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the revenue.

II. To the purchase, sale, and receipt on deposite, of bullion and foreign and domestic coins.

III. To the sale of its bills of exchange.

IV. To the purchase of domestic and inland bills of exchange, founded on business transactions, at sight, or having not more than ninety days to run, payable at any of its offices other than at the one where purchased. The maximum rates of discount and premiums on bills to be fixed by law.

9. The agency to be authorized to issue bills of circulation for specie deposited, and to twice the amount of the specie paid in by the individual stockholders: *Provided*, That the amount of its bills of circulation shall not exceed twice the amount of its specie on hand.

10. Its bills of circulation, wherever payable, to be receivable at all its offices for Government debts, and for debts due the agency.

11. Holders of bills of circulation, wherever payable, to the amount of $1,000, to be entitled to receive, at any office where presented, a non-assignable certificate, bearing interest at four per cent., payable in one year at the office where issued, or, at the election of the holder, at any other office at three per cent.

12. All profits over seven per cent. to be passed to the credit of the United States.

13. The Treasurer and the stockholders at all times to be entitled to the inspection of all the accounts, records, books, and papers of the agency.

14. The Board of Directors to make monthly statements of the condition of the agency, to be by him annually laid before Congress.

15. The act establishing the agency to be repealable at the pleasure of Congress; but if repealed within twenty years the United States to refund to the private stockholders all profits over six per cent. on the Government stock received by or passed to the credit of the United States, or on hand, and to secure to them their just share of the effects of the agency.

The news by the late arrival from England has given rise to considerable anxiety in this country. The debate in the House of Lords on the Creole case, and the course France seems likely to pursue in regard to the right of search, as indicated by the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to ratify the treaty with England to that effect, are subjects with which we are deeply interested; and while the one may well give cause of anxiety, it only serves to heighten the gratification produced by the other. We regret that our limits prevent our giving some of the numerous articles published on the subject. We, however, give two, which will be found in another column, from the Baltimore American and N. Y. Express. They are brief, and will be read with interest.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—Dates from New Orleans of the 11th, contain news up to the 27th ult. from the City of Mexico. Mr. Lumsden, (one of the Editors of the Picayune,) who went to Mexico for the purpose of procuring the liberation of his partner, Mr. Kendall, returned to New Orleans without being able to effect the object of his visit.

The Texas and American prisoners were still detained, being obliged to work in the streets and ditches. Their general health was good. The only Americans liberated were Coombs and Van Ness, and that as a favor to their connexions in the U. S.

Mr. McRae, bearer of despatches to Mr. Ellis, had returned to New Orleans.

A correspondence had taken place between Gen. Hamilton and Gen. Santa Anna, in relation to the independence of Texas. Gen. Hamilton proposed an indemnification of $5,200,000 to Mexico, in consideration of her recognizing the independence of Texas. This offer was indignantly refused by Santa Anna, who says in his reply, that "the Mexican army has again taken a position of offence, and she will not vary her attitude till she plants her Eagle Standard on the banks of the Sabine."

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 3d instant, after the passage of a great number of acts,—among them an act pledging the faith of the State to the support of the liberal system of internal improvement now going on, to an extent sufficient to insure their completion. Several new counties, with the names of Crittenden, Boyle, Ballard, Marshall, and Letcher, have been created at this session.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Steamer North Star, on her passage down, on the 25th ult., when about ten or twelve miles below Tuscaloosa, Ala., was totally destroyed by the explosion of the boilers, and the boat's taking fire immediately after. She burnt to the water's edge and sunk. Fifteen persons are said to have been killed, among them Col. C. D. Conner of Marengo, and a Mr. Tannahill of Tuscaloosa county, passengers; both of the engineers, one of the pilots, the bar-keeper, and several firemen and deck hands. The captain, J. Parham, and one of the pilots, were both blown into the river, but succeeded in reaching the shore—the latter severely injured.

"The Legislature of Virginia have refused to authorize the Treasurer of the State to receive the share to which the state would be entitled of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. The House of Delegates adopted a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to accept, but the Senate rejected it."

We clip the above from the Augusta Constitutionalist, (a Democratic paper, but one which has much more fairness and candor than many of its cotemporaries,) because it gives the truth, and the whole truth in regard to the matter; while the Globe, and many kindred prints, are endeavoring to create the impression, that the *Whigs* in the Legislature of Virginia were opposed to the State's receiving her share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, when it is well known that the Whigs had the control of but one branch of the Legislature, and a majority of that branch were in favor of the State's receiving her share.

If the statements of the Democratic papers were to be relied upon, Mr. Henry ought, certainly, to be the most popular man in the State. According to their accounts, his nomination was hailed with acclamation by the whole Democratic party; and they have been laboring for years to convince the People that the Whigs are Federalists. Such being the case, they (the Whigs, *alias* Federalists,) will certainly rally around Mr. Henry, *one of their number*, in preference to Gov. Morehead, who glories in being called a Republican.

QUICK TRIPS.—The ship Nashville lately made the passage from Sandy Hook to New Orleans in eight days and twelve hours; and the ship Trenton arrived at New Orleans from New York in eight days and three hours, being the shortest passage ever made.

The Hon. Jacob F. Mintzing, Mayor of Charleston, died in that city on the 15th inst. He is said to be the first Mayor who ever died in that city while holding the office.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 9th instant, by James McDugald, Esq. Mr. CHARLES McNAUGHTON, to Miss LUCY ANN WESTBROOK.

POSTSCRIPT.

We learn from Rockingham, that on Saturday night last *Edmund D. Martin*, who had been confined in the Jail at that place for six months past, under conviction for the murder of *May*, in Anson county, made his escape from the Jail, and has not yet been retaken. It will be recollected that he was found guilty of the murder at the Sept. Term last of Richmond Superior Court, and that he appealed to the Supreme Court; that the judgment was confirmed, and that, if he had not escaped, he would have been sentenced at the Term of the Court this week. There are various reports in circulation as to the means by which the escape was effected; from which we gather, that of the guard, on the night in question, consisting of four citizens, two were plied with liquor, supposed to be drugged by a third, and that whilst the fourth was called off by a story of the sickness of his horse, several persons, disguised, with hammer and crowbar, forced off the door, and released the prisoner, who, with horse provided by his friends, fled, and has not been traced with any accuracy.

DIED.

Departed this life, on Thursday, the 17th instant, JAMES W. DOUGLASS, infant son of James and Hester Martine, aged sixteen months.

Could'st thou not stay, dear little stranger?
Thy smiles oft sooth'd thy mother's cares:
With thee she scarcely thought of danger—
Thy chaste caress dried up her tears.

Purest, loveliest innocence,
How soon our friendship's riven—
But the pure love on earth commenced,
May be matured in Heaven. [Com.

At Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th instant, Mrs. HARRIETT MARIA, consort of David Overdier, Esq., and eldest daughter of Mr. John Carney of this place.

In Randolph co., Col. BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, a very estimable and highly respectable citizen.

In Iredell co., on the 25th ult., Gen. EPHRAIM DAVIDSON, a soldier of the Revolution.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 9.—Schrs. Hero from N. York, Julia from do., C. E. Thorn from do., Maine from Providence, Peruvian from Baltimore. 12.—Schr. Samuel from Charleston. 14.—Schrs. Increase from Philadelphia, Ann Maria from New River. 15.—Brig Belle from New York; Schr. Tioga from New York.

DEPARTURES.

March 9.—Schr. Challenge for N. York. 10.—Brig George for Portland; Schr. Elizabeth for Havana. 11.—Brig New York for Boston; Br. schr. Dunmore for Harbor Island, Schr. Olivia Brickell for New York. 12.—Schr. Grecian for Wilmington, Del. 14.—Schrs. Armer Patton for Philadelphia, Helen for Fall River. 15.—Schr. Peruvian for Baltimore. 16.—Schrs. Julia for New York, C. E Thorn for do.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 23.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lime,	$1¼
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	5 a 6	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	10 a 12	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 10
Corn,	55	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7¼ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 16.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 50 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 14 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

J. MORRIS'
New York Concert and Olio Company of 15 persons,

WILL, by particular request, open their grand and unequalled Entertainment THIS EVENING. The bill contains some choice selections of Russell's most celebrated Music, together with a new series of Duetts and Dances, arranged to produce the full powers and talents of the Company. Open from 7 to 9½, and most positively the last night for this year, in this place.

Admission 50 cents; Gentleman and Lady 75 cents.

The unequalled popularity of this Company for variety, splendor, and chastity of entertainment, together with a combination of talent, are the only grounds on which it has gained a supremacy over all travelling Companies for the last two years. The performance is suitable to those even of the most strict principles; and as there are many disrespectful performances given in sundry places, &c. it is thought expedient to copy a few remarks from the press:—

From the Hartford Review.

Agreeably to our request, Mr. Morris, the proprietor of the Exhibition set apart last Thursday evening for the admission of ladies, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies, only, and the consequence was, the place at an early hour, was literally crammed with as fine an audience as the city of Hartford ever produced. There was at least four hundred ladies present, and nearly as large a number of gentlemen. The entertainment was well conducted, and as usual, gave universal satisfaction. The audience was quiet, or at least as much so as their excited mirthfulness would allow, and every thing went on harmoniously and praiseworthy.

From the Times.

Mr. Morris gave an exhibition for the benefit of the Washington Temperance Society, (Thursday,) and the City Hall was crowded with about 350 Ladies and upwards of 500 Gentlemen. The new Fireman's Song was received with tremendous cheerings.

From the Norwich News.

Mr. Richardson, the humorist, never fails to carry off your good will, after having most irresistibly excited your laughter. The dancing by Misses Augusta, and Taglioni, we think equal to that of Celeste; we have heard that of Clementine pronounced equal to Fanny Elsler, by those who have seen both. Their personations of Scotch characters are truly wonderful.

From the New Haven Herald.

Morris's Concert, at the Hall of the Quinnipia House, last evening, went off well. Whilst the performances are quite amusing, there is nothing calculated to offend the eye or ear, as is too often the case with exhibitions of the kind. They are to continue through the week.

From the Norfolk Herald.

The entertainments announced at the Avon by Mr. Morris, are decidedly worthy of public patronage. The singing is good, the personations of character are amusing and well performed, and the dancing is superior.

The *Pettites* are precocious actors and excite surprise as well as admiration. Take the whole affair together we unhesitatingly pronounce it the best of the kind that has been exhibited in this Borough for an age.

Fayetteville, March 23. 1wpd

Received per Cotton Plant,
1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 21, 1842. 94t2

SPRING GOODS
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
10,000 REGALIA, Principe and Havana CIGARS.
1 keg Zante Currants,
1 do. Tamarinds,
6 doz. best Mustard,
2 do. Lemon Syrup,
1 do. Guava Jelly,
1 cask superior old Port Wine,
120 lbs. Scotch Snuff, (in Bladders.)
1 Jar Maccoboy Snuff.
W. PRIOR.
March 23 1842. 94-4w

IN BANKRUPTCY.

FROM necessity, and to afford every facility to the Petitioners in Bankruptcy, I permitted the Petitions and Schedules to be verified before a Judge or Justice of the Peace. But in future, every such verification, to be valid, must be made before a Commissioner under the Bankrupt Law, if there be one in the county where the Petitioner resides, or where he verifies. The following appointments have been made:—

New Hanover County—John McRae, Assignee, Wm. Calder, Commissioner.

Wake—Edm'd B. Freeman, Commissioner.

Cabarrus—Chas. W. Harris, Assignee, John F. Phifer, Commissioner.

Moore—Cornelius H. Dowd, Jr., Assignee, A. R. Kelly, Commissioner.

Rutherford—Matthew W. Davis, Assignee, H. A. Miller, Commissioner.

Sampson—Amma B. Chesnut, Assignee, Dr. W. McKay, Commissioner.

Rowan—Alex'r W. Brandon, Assignee, John B. Lord, Commissioner.

Johnston—David Thompson, Assignee, John McLeod, Commissioner.

Davidson—Samuel R. Brevard, Assignee, Andrew Hunt, Commissioner.

Orange—Dr. W. A. Norwood, Assignee, Dr. Jas. Webb, Commissioner.

Cumberland—Elijah Fuller, Assignee, John M. Stedman, Commissioner.

H. POTTER, *Dist. Judge U. S.*

Fayetteville, March 21, 1842. 94-1w

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
MARCH 19th, 1842.

ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Archibald M. Campbell be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
94] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
MARCH 19th, 1842.

EDWIN GLOVER of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Edwin Glover be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
94] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville, }
MARCH 19th, 1842.

WILLIAM R. CARMAN of Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said William R. Carman be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
94] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

SCROFULA
AND
MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body,

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of that medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations, and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the usual vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in recent cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 94tf

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats,

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4, Merinos, French and English; 2400 pieces Calicoes, Plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 65-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.
—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins.

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.
November 15, 1841. 76tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 21, 1841. 63tf

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except dealing in spirituous liquors.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted somewhat in this capacity, gratuitously to the public generally, to the entire satisfaction, so far as he knows, of all those who committed business to his hands.—For the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, equal satisfaction.

He may be found at his office in the large brick building of Mr. Lazarus, dec'd, fronting on the wharf, when not called off on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.
Wilmington, Feb'y 1, 1842. 88-3m

REFERENCES:
Gov. E. B. Dudley, } Wilmington.
Gen. James Owen, }
Gen. A. McRae, }
A. Borden, Goldsborough.
James S. Battle, } Rocky Mount.
Bennett Bunn, }
Weston & Harrison, }
W. & A. Stith, Raleigh.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF MULES. Apply to C. P. MALLETT.
February 15, 1842. 89tf

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or *plain style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Mary Davis,
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Ezekiel Davis.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the Defendant make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1841, and 66th year of American Independence.

885 ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr. C. S. C.

NEW GOODS.
JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Corniceing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 64-tf.

Received by the Subscriber, per Steamer Cotton Plant,

3 HALF PIPES superior NEWARK CIDER,
2 ditto ditto superior Cider VINEGAR,
Scotch Whiskey and Ale, &c.

DAVID SHAW.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 16 1842. 89-6w

FIGS.

45 DRUMS of best SMYRNA FIGS, received this day, and for sale at

PRIOR'S.
February 14, 1842. 89-6w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily
Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to settle up and close his business in this part of the country, would sell privately, his Valuable RESIDENCE in Montgomery county, including the town of Edinborough, containing 1000 acres of Land. The buildings are very good; including a Machine and two Store Houses. He has built a first rate Mill on Clark's Creek, which is convenient to the Plantation. A large portion of his Land is in a state of fine cultivation. There is enough of good Land open for fifteen or twenty hands, and all in first rate repair. In addition to the above tract of Land, he has several smaller tracts, containing from 100 to 500 acres.

Any person wishing to buy a first rate bargain in Lands, would do well to make an early application to the Subscriber. Address him at Lawrenceville Montgomery county, N. C.

AULAY McAULAY.
Edinborough, Montgomery county, N. C. } 88tf
February 3, 1842. }

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.
Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
150 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing their business to the Commission Line and Country Produce trade and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Bacon, Lard, and every other article that is usually consigned here for sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.
Wilmington, Feb'y 23, 1842. 91tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. P. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

ASHEBOROUGH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution being determined to make it worthy of the patronage of the public, have employed John D. Clancy to take charge of it for the present year. He will receive male Scholars in a separate apartment, and will have a general supervision of the whole School.

The Trustees have also employed Mrs. Adelaide S. Whitney, who will have the immediate charge of the Female department.

Mr. Clancy is a graduate of our University, and is so extensively and so favourably known to the public as a teacher, that recommendation would be superfluous.

Mrs. Whitney comes highly recommended by Mrs. Willard, the distinguished Principal of the Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y., in which Institution Mrs. Whitney was educated. She has since been Principal in the Female Seminary at Pleasant Grove, Greenville, S. C., and left that Academy with a high reputation as a teacher.

The Trustees believe that they have been eminently fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. Clancy and Mrs. Whitney, and that they can with confidence recommend the School to those who wish to have their children and wards correctly and thoroughly instructed.

PRICES OF TUITION.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c.	$6	per session.
Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Chemistry, Botany, &c.	8	"
Embroidery and French Needlework,	5	"
Drawing and Painting,	7 50	"
French,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano,	20 00	"
Use of Piano,	5 00	"
Vocal Music gratis.		
Latin and Greek,	12 50	"

Board may be had in the best families in the village at from $5 to $6 per month, including washing, candles, &c. There is not a more healthy place in the State.

The School is now in operation. The present Session will end on the 17th June next.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Secretary.*
February 16, 1842. 90-6w

Just Received,

100 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME. For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 21, 1842. 86tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.

Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 23, 1841. 77-tf.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

CHOICE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

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35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A SERVANT WOMAN, a good Cook. Apply at this Office.
March 1, 1842. 91tf

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

THE Subscribers having engaged a graduate of one of the best Colleges as Instructer in the Richmond Academy, located near Montpelier P. O., Richmond County, would inform the public that the Exercises will commence the first Monday in March. The capability of the Instructer, connected with the healthful qualities of the situation of the School, and strict morality of the neighborhood, make it altogether desirable to Parents and Guardians, desiring their children and wards to be improved in health and intellect, and reared with a strict sense of moral duty.

Boarding in good families at $6 per month. Tuition as in the best Academies.

J. McNEILL, }
J. WHITE, } Employers.
JOHN JOHNSON. }
February 26, 1842. 91-4w

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,
[L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

January 18, 1842. ELIJAH FULLER. 85tf

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $5 50 Cash per ream.

February 1, 1842. E. J. HALE.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

June 16, 1841. JOHN McARN. 54tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they cleanse and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe. ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Agent for Fayetteville.
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 53tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Soand-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss — has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. However there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to its natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off; at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STE 75tf
November 8, 1841.